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for an academic audience to understand, though they may be pleasing in certain hours when one yearns to hear about things ineffable. But the student wishes the solid facts of the discussion might be bound by themselves without the interruption of the "literary rests" which really fatigue. The definition of "love" given by Felix Adler in his remarkable little volume on *Marriage and Divorce* is more satisfactory; although Mr. Hagar's earnest treatment commands respect. We should like to have him develop more fully his argument in chaps. 13, 14, and 21, where court practice would yield valuable illustrations. The volume illustrates the fact that men with legal training can render a valuable service to sociology by calling attention to the obstacles to progress which the law itself presents when it is no longer fitted to contemporary conditions.

C. R. HENDERSON.

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*Benevolent Institutions, 1904:* Special Report of Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and Labor. Washington: Government Printing Office.

This report treats of the operation of benevolent institutions, including the movement of institutional population during 1904 and financial statistics for 1903. The investigation was directed by Mr. John Koven, expert special agent, with valuable labor in collecting and arranging materials by Mr. W. A. King and Mr. J. H. Garber. This statement guarantees the highest possible accuracy in method of inquiry and arrangement of results.

The data were collected from the institutions themselves, and no effort was made to take personal schedules of inmates. Five classes of institutions were presented: (1) orphanages, children's homes, and nurseries; (2) hospitals and dispensaries; (3) permanent homes for adults, or adults and children; (4) temporary homes for adults and children; (5) schools and homes for the deaf and blind. Almshouses, public and private hospitals for the insane, and schools for the feeble-minded are not included, but will be discussed in special reports. No attempt was made to collect statistics of outdoor relief.

The quality of this work is so excellent that all students and administrators are uniting to urge Congress to extend the scope

of the inquiry and to secure biennial investigations, so that the various movements and tendencies may be closely watched and studied. Bills are now before Congress with this purpose in view, and they deserve the interest of all citizens and legislators.

C. R. H.

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*The Charity Organization Society of the City of New York.*

Twenty-third Annual Report, to September 30, 1905.

This report deserves particular attention and study, for it reveals the structure and activities of one of the best equipped and administered philanthropic agencies in the civilized world. In addition to the accounts of the ordinary life of a charity organization society, we discover the evidences of an immense creative and inventive enterprise which brings philanthropy into touch with all the scientific and reformatory efforts of the age; as, "A Study of Case Records," by Miss Brandt; "Purchase and Management of Food by the Poor;" "Philanthropic Education;" "Prevention of Tuberculosis;" "Tenement-House Reform."

One should mention in this connection the report from the Associated Charities of Boston for 1905, which is always rich in suggestions for friendly visitors, and the Buffalo Reports which describe the union of churches in district work for poor families. In general, the charity organization movement is characterized by fertility of resource and inventiveness.

C. R. H.

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*L'Office du Travail de 1895 à 1905.* Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, Royaume de Belgique. Bruxelles, 1905.

This admirable volume, edited by the director general of the Department of Labor of Belgium, M. Jean Dubois, was prepared for the Liège Exposition of 1905. It celebrates the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the department. The first section is devoted to the analysis of the organization of the office. The larger part of the discussion is given to the work of the office and its results; statistics of labor; agencies of conciliation; factory inspection; insurance against accidents; agencies of thrift; trade unions; laws regulative of industry. The third section describes the supreme council of labor, the commission on fraternal societies, and the commission on accidents. The volume contains statistical diagrams and photographic illustrations of mechanical devices.

C. R. H.